The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered to carriers every week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solicitous Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (32 issues), $2 00: in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The wrong name always accompanies the order, and in no instance can these rules be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1871. NO. 179.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Nothing Done by the Senate—No Compromise on the Apportionment Bill—Strang's Restrictive Resolution Fails.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 16, 1871.

SENATE.

Nothing At All Done.

The senate met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and, on motion of Senator Hunsicker, immediately adjourned. This afternoon, before nothing but prospect of not till Tuesday evening, there being no prospect of an agreement in the Apportionment Committee. Nothing was done but the call of the yeas and nays on Mr. Brodhead's motion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Partisan Discussion.

The whole morning session of the House was occupied in a partisan discussion originating in the refusal of Mr. Strang's motion of yesterday, in accordance with the Republican policy, that bills on second and third reading might be considered at any time. Bills already discussed and which demand settlement, the Republicans being ready to adjourn finally. Charges and counter-charges of negligence of legislation by both Houses of the Legislature were made, the discussion becoming very bitter and personal.

Mr. Strang subsequently changed his motion so as to make it apply only to Wednesday and Thursday afternoon sessions. Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny, moved further to amend by confining this proposed new rule to bills introduced previous to April 15, which was agreed to; and Mr. Strang's motion as modified by Mr. Kerr was agreed to by a party majority, but not receiving a two-thirds vote, it fell—being a proposed change of an established rule.

Mr. Bannister (Republican) offered the following: Whereas, The usual time for final adjournment of the Legislature has now fully passed, and the important work of the session, so far as this House is concerned, has already been acted upon, and being extremely anxious to arrive at a final adjournment of the session; and whereas, Many bills passed and also all matters now pending in this house or in the Senate could be disposed of more properly and satisfactorily and upon and disposed of; and in order to fix the limit for the introduction of bills of a private character and obviate the necessity for hasty and inconsiderate action during the closing hours, thus rendering calm and careful consideration of public questions an impossibility; therefore,

Resolved, That from and after the close of the evening session of Monday, April 17, no private bills thereafter introduced into either branch of the Legislature shall be considered and passed by this House.

Mr. Bedlan (Democrat) moved to amend by including public bills. Disagreed to.

Less than two-thirds voting for the resolution, it fell.

Mr. Shurlock offered a resolution to the effect that the House will be ready to adjourn finally on the 27th inst., and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to inform the Senate of that fact.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the House adjourned till Monday evening.

PROHIBITORY LAW FOR PARTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

There was read in the Senate on the 12th inst. an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer in the boroughs of McKeesport, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Mifflin, Jefferson, Versailles, Elizabeth and Lincoln, Allegheny county, for the period from the first day of June, 1871. Transgressors against this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense the fine will be $100, with imprisonment for thirty days. Brewers and distillers shall not sell in less quantities than one barrel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain Athey arrested Levi Parrington *alias* John Hastings, on the levee at Memphis, Saturday afternoon, who killed John Jones in Oregon county, Missouri, last October, and shortly afterwards murdered a man in Jacksonport, Arkansas. He will be taken another in Jacksonport, Arkansas. He was committed to jail.

All the piers for the iron railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kansas, are now completed. Rock foundation was found at the depth of six feet below the bed of the river.

The most authentic advices at Fort Leavenworth, from the frontier, represent the Indians all anxious for peace, and no fears are now entertained of any hostilities in Kansas the present season.

Through cars from Leavenworth to Chicago will commence running by the Southwestern Road on the 15th instant.

Mollie Costello, aged twelve years, daughter of Officer Costello, residing on Caroline street, Memphis, while playing with an old pistol let it drop, causing it to be discharged, the ball struck her in the forehead, killing her instantly.

Thirty-eight mechanics of Chicago, who a day or two ago engaged with a man named George Hill to work on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, out of Texas, and gave him twelve dollars apiece in consideration of passes from St. Louis to Houston, arrived at St. Louis Saturday, and on presentation of their passes at the office of the Merchants' Southern Express Company, to which they were directed, it was discovered that they had been swindled by the Chicago confidence gentleman, the passes being worthless. Several of these men are without money, having given Hill all they had, and all are in a high state of indignation.

Frederick Koons, who killed Philomena Wellinghoff in Covington, Kentucky, a few months ago, is indicted for murder.

Dwelling of Mrs. Donaldson, at Carrollton, Kentucky, was burned Wednesday night, the inmates only escaping with their night clothes. Loss about $6,000.

The proprietors of the *Volksblatt* and *Commercial*, of Cincinnati, have both pleaded guilty to the recent indictment for publishing the gift concerts of the Milwaukee Musical society, both exonsing the appearance of the advertisement on the ground that it was purely charitable nature. The fine imposed was only ten dollars and costs in each case.

Daniel Hanks, the new Chief of Police of Cincinnati, commences his duties to-day.

Hon. Benjamin F. Eggleston denies emphatically that he is a candidate for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He says he would not accept the place if tendered him.

A Boston telegram of Saturday says: The anticipated change in the management of the *Atlantic Monthly* is authentically announced. James Fickens, who will retire from the editorship of the magazine on the first of July and be succeeded by W. D. Howells, present assistant editor.

The receipts at the French rair, at Boston, up to the closet Saturday night reached forty thousand dollars.

In the Senate at Ottawa, Canada, Saturday, Hon. Mr. Dorion inquired if the Joint High Commission should come to an arrangement on San Juan boundary and fishery, whether the government would give Parliament full opportunity for expressing its opinion concerning such arrangement. Hon. Campbell replied that any measure relating to those subjects would first be submitted to Parliament before the treaty was finally stipulated.

Frauds are reported as having been discovered in the late election of vestrymen at St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, where the high church politics created so much excitement recently.

The agents for the Bridgeport, Ohio, Colonization Association, who purchased two thousand acres of land for a German settlement some months ago, have made another purchase of one thousand acres within ten miles of Nashville. Two hundred families are at once to commence founding a city.

An organization, composed of merchants and others, was formed at Boston, Saturday, under the name of the Anti-Income Tax Association of Boston, its object being the abolition of the constitutionality of the income tax. Hon. John N. Clifford was chosen President.

A terrific hail storm passed over Jackson, Mississippi, and vicinity, on Friday night. The hail fell for fifteen minutes. Many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found. Several thousand window-lights were broken and sheet-iron roofing perforated. Fields, gardens, crops and fruits are seriously damaged. Forest trees have been stripped of their foliage, and hundreds of birds were killed.

The Bishop of Havana left by the steamship Missouri for New York yesterday afternoon. Some say he is to stop and remain at Nassau. Crowds of people, both Catholics and others, were on board the vessel to bid him farewell.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamship Wrecked and Pillaged—War Between Europe and China Possible—Affairs in Japan Critical—Murder at Yeddo.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Washington's birthday was celebrated with spirit at Shanghai. The steamship Dan, from Hong Kong for Shanghai, was wrecked at Ocksin Island and pillaged by the Chinese. Kwuhwacheng was captured by the rebels. Troops were being forwarded from Pekin. United States Minister Lowe consulted the English and Americans, who, he says, assume diplomatic relations. It is believed war will be necessary between European nations and China before the adjustment of the Tient Tsin riot claims.

Affairs in Japan are critical. Bands are threatening Europeans in various places. The guard over the Mikado has been doubled. Many steamers are sent north on account of rumors of disturbances there. At Yeddo a Chamberlain of the third rank was murdered, while sleeping with his wife, under circumstances of horrible atrocity.

CRIME.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—Last Thursday Deputy United States Marshals John Burke and John Armstrong attempted to arrest two illicit distillers named Limerell, living in Sparta, in White county. They resisted, disarmed the Marshals, beat them on the head with their own pistols, flourishing Armstrong's skull in three and Burke's in two places. Neither is expected to recover.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A boy twelve years old, son of Stanley Bradley, Esq., Sheriff of Cook county, was dangerously stabbed in the side this afternoon by another boy named Jacob Marks. They were playing ball when all at once Bradley ran and Marks drew his pocket knife and inflicted the wound. The condition of the Bradley boy is critical.

Soda Fountains.

In order to show the great popularity of Lippincott's Soda Fountains over all others, we annex the list of sales for the last week, taken from McClarran & McLennan's books, 95 Market street, who are the agents for this celebrated apparatus:

L. Lefever, East Liberty, Hexigon, generator and one fountain.

H. W. Rodgers, Brownsville, fountains.

Mrs. Hoffman, New Castle, generator and one fountain.

S. Sackett, No. 1 Wood street, complete apparatus.

A. G. Scott, Monongahela City, Cottage.

T. F. Blackwood & Bro., Sandy Creek, complete apparatus.

Schneider, McKeesport, Keystone, apparatus complete.

Sellers & Davis, South Pittsburgh, Cottage, apparatus complete.

Geo. F. Sabelle, New Lisbon, Ohio, Keystone, apparatus complete.

Will Bowers, Greensburg, Cottage, complete apparatus.

Austin Mcdonelle, Uniontown, Pa., Keystone, complete apparatus.

H. Bates & Son, Monongahela City, additional apparatus.

Henry Schmidt, Lawrenceville, one Keystone set.

Mitchell Thorn, Allegheny city, Keystone fountain.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Osborne's Personal Explanation.

Nomination of Gen. Cowan Confirmed—The Removal of Gen. Fry—The House Speedily Disposes of the Senate Amendments to the Ku-Klux Bill, and Sends It to a Conference Committee—The Chances of the Amnesty Bill—Adjournment on Tuesday Likely.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1871.

Senator Osborne's Personal Explanation.

The silence of Senator Osborne, in view of the serious charges made against him in a local newspaper by Representative Hamilton, has occasioned much comment here during the entire week. After the publication of the affidavits and other documents, Hamilton waited for several days in the expectation that Osborne would attempt some reply, and with the purpose of rejoining thereto in case it should appear to him to be necessary. Finding that no apparent notice was taken of his charges, and supposing that Osborne would allow the whole matter to drop without further notice, he left the town this morning for a trip North. Taking advantage of this absence, Osborne arose in the Senate to-day and proceeded to read a written personal explanation of his connection with the scheme in Florida. It was very evident that this explanation was carefully prepared. It denied in a general manner the facts set forth in the documents heretofore printed, and alleged that the entire charges were based upon personal malice and spite. With the exception of Trumbull, who took a seat near Osborne during the delivery of his remarks, but few gave attention thereto. Those who listened to him, however, state that he carefully failed to explain away the charges, and that something more must be brought forward before he can even claim that he has entitled himself to be called a living man.

Doings in Executive Session.

The Senate spent considerable time in executive session to-day. General Cowan, nominated yesterday for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was promptly confirmed. There is some difficulty about Mr. Baker for Commissioner of Pensions. Action was postponed to ascertain the accuracy of some statements which have been made concerning his record as an officer of the army. There was a long controversy between Senators Wright and Harlan over the confirmation of a postmaster at McGregor. It seems that Harlan had some objection to the man, and made the point that he should be reelected. Wright, however, insisting on the confirmation, after a long debate it was done.

General Grant now expects, if the Senate adjourns early the coming week, to start for St. Louis soon after. His business is entirely personal, and his visit will be of a private character.

Removal of Gen. Fry.

It has come out at last that the removal of Gen. Speed S. Fry, as supervisor of Kentucky, was brought about by Stokes, of Tennessee, aided by the crowd of which he is the center. There is much bad feeling upon the matter among Kentuckians here, and many of the best and most influential Republicans in that State have telegraphed earnest protests. Gen. Fry will be remembered by the people of the Army of the Cumberland, who killed Zollicoffer at Mill Spring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1871.

The Ku-Klux Bill in Conference.

The facility with which the Ku-Klux bill was taken up in the House and acted upon without the least opposition caused general surprise. Shellabarger's management was commended on all sides, and the action of the House in promptly disposing of the bill was in striking contrast with the whole course attempted by the faction headed by Butler. In the early part of the session the Democrats had about decided upon filibustering as long as possible. Shellabarger and Lawrence, with other members of the committee, declined to accept any offers to move the previous question, and announced that the latter could not object. Its success was shown by the fact that upon the first proposal of Mr. Hamilton to move to concur in the Senate's first Sherman amendment, and the clause relative to the three years' limit, the House, by a vote without another amendment and then send the whole subject to a conference committee. Fernando Wood immediately moved to reconsider, and the next proposition would be accepted. All agreed, and in this bold stroke for the liberties of the House, no matter how much commented upon that in spite of the late difficulties between Butler and Blaine. The former went to the Republican caucus in favor of the Conference. The request was not granted, but Shellabarger, Scofield and Kerr selected. Edmunds will be Chairman of the Senate Committee. The impression is that the section revising the iron-clad oath for the future will be stricken out. Also, that the Senate amendment will be so modified that execution shall be levied upon counties and not upon individuals. The general impression is that the bill as it now individuals was not Mr. Sherman's, but insisted upon by Edmunds, a decided leaning to the section conform to a certain New England usage.

The Deficiency Bill.

Senator Cole will be Chairman of the Senate Conference on the deficiency bill. Little trouble is expected on this bill.

It is the intention of many Senators to bring up the amnesty bill, and the belief is strengthening that it will pass. The extra session of the 43d Congress, and if it should turn out that the opening of the question promises a long debate, the promoters for the measure will bring it up early in the day. Nearly all the opposition comes from the consideration of amnesty, adjournment will probably take place Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

NO BASIS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGREED UPON.

The statement in the *Herald*, purporting to be the basis agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is viewed here as erroneous. The expressions of members of the Commission do not warrant the belief that an agreement has been reached.

GENERAL COWAN.

General Cowan, whose nomination was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now in Washington, but will leave in a day or two for Ohio, where he will adjust his business as Internal Revenue Collector, resigning his office as Assistant and enter upon the duties of his new office.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus on Monday on the pending amnesty measure.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. RANGABRE AND MISS GEROLT.

Society circles are much excited to-day in consequence of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to perform the marriage ceremony next week at the wedding of Mr. Rangabee, Greek Charge d'Affairs, and Miss Gerolt, daughter of Baron Gerolt. The reason for this refusal is that the parties intend to have the marriage solemnized according to the forms and by the rites of the Greek Church. The young lady is a Roman Catholic, while Mr. Rangabee is a member of the Greek Church. In consequence of this course by the Catholic clergy, no ceremony will be had here, and the couple will proceed to New York on Monday and there be married.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: J. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Assessor Internal Revenue, Townsend North, Sixth District Michigan; Collector of Internal Revenue, E. R. Mercer, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Surveyor, Isaac J. Jackson, United States Marshal, District of Arizona Territory; E. M. Cummings, Surveyor of Customs, Port of Nebraska; D. R. Wagstaff, Receiver of Public Moneys, Salina, Kas.; Postmasters—D. D. Pratt, Logansport, Ind.; John Bell, Jr., Hamilton, Ia.; C. C. Webster, Red Wing, Minn.; George Scott, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. Wright, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Steele, Three Rivers, Mich.; G. W. Atkinson, Kanawha C. H., W. Va.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At Pinesrora, Henry F. Haas is designated as Mail Messenger at $100 a year from beginning, vice McEssey, resigned.

Established.—Office at Isabella, Chester county, Pa., Samuel W. Long is appointed Postmaster, on route from Wilmington to Reading.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of Pittsburgh Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in Session at Brownsville.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 15, 1871.

The Pittsburgh Conference met this morning at Mount Zion Chapel, Bishop D. A. Payne presiding. The devotional exercises, led by Dr. Payne, were impressive and earnest. On motion, D. E. Asbury was elected Secretary.

The following Conference Committees were appointed: On public worship, finance, education, admissions, ordinations, Sunday Schools, the Book Concern, missions, charges and complaints, state of the country, Episcopal support, and temperance.

The Bishop remarked that the Committee on the State of the Country was an important one, and that the brethren on that committee, Messrs. Hunter, Phillips and Thomas, should be present duly to perform, and he hoped that the subject would receive careful attention.

Reports from the churches were called for, and the pastors, Revs. Hunter, Asbury, Brown and others reported. Elder W. H. Hunter asked unanimous consent to speak to the Conference through the Bishop to arrange his financial report. Granted.

The remainder of the day was employed in adjusting the financial reports from the several churches.

Rev. John Asbury reported for examination John War ner Quarterly, Bible collection for Wilberforce University was announced.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Conference adjourned to meet on Monday, after benediction by Bishop Payne. W. H. T.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Situation at Scranton—The Prospect of a Renewal of Mining Operations.

A dispatch from Scranton states that one colliery, Morris & Weeks's, was expected to resume on Saturday last. The owners have promised the miners that they will not sell to the companies, and they say they have received no positive guarantees that they will not be molested, they feel safe enough to run the risk. The Tripp Slope will not resume at once, for at least until the first week in May, as differences between the companies and miners have resulted favorably or otherwise. This mine has plenty of men ready to resume operations, independent of the W. B. A., provided military protection be afforded, and this protection will be necessary, as it is well understood that the coal from this slope will be sold to the companies.

The President of the Hyde Park branch of the Miners Union states that a majority of the men are willing to resume work at $1 per diamond car if the companies will guarantee them steady work for two years; but leading operators in the New York trade in the New York for less than $5 per ton they cannot afford to pay that price, and it is, therefore, almost certain that neither of these propositions will meet favor. Another report from the operators. Arbitration has not entered into the agreement, but a committee of each party being willing to submit to the preliminaries of arbitration.

Another correspondent, writing from Scranton, says:

The impression prevails very generally in this section that the operation will bring about resumption at an early day in the Lackawanna and Lehigh regions, which would relieve the coal market and produce prices. The record of another year is the past shows, without exception, that a solution of the question always follows such agitations of reaction as are now in progress. A further and profitably witness the end of the deadlock and renewal of mining operations, unless the sides persist in endeavoring how not to do it. The other colleries who were despondent because the corporation officials and the representatives of the miners did not "kiss and make up" at first sight, reckoned without their host. Large bodies move slowly, and such complications as the present contracted suspension requires time for adjustment.

SECOND EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

Series of Communist Victories.

Five Attacks Upon Vanyres Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Fierce Combat at Neuilly.

Result of Three Days' Cannonading.

Streets Leading from Maillot in Ruins.

Terrible Cannonading Friday Night.

Return of the Committee from Versailles.

A Series of Victories for the Communists.

[Special to the World.]

PARIS, April 16.—Desperate fighting, resulting in victories for the Commune, is reported. Five consecutive attacks made upon Vanyres were repulsed with great slaughter. The losses of the government troops were dreadful. At Neuilly the combat was fierce, but the Communists gain ground steadily. Their hopes are now raised to the highest pitch.

Proceedings of the National Assembly.

VERSAILLES April 15, evening.—In the National Assembly to-day a partial financial statement was submitted by the Government. The estimates for military service are not yet fixed, but other ministries will economize to the amount of one hundred and seven millions France during the last half of the present fiscal year. The revenue cannot be ascertained until quiet has been restored to the country.

Nothing of importance of a military character has transpired.

Charges of Cruelty Officially Denied—Arrest of Lockrey.

VERSAILLES, April 12.—An official and explicit denial is given to the various charges of cruelty attributed to the Versailles authorities, civil and military.

Lockrey, dramatic author, who recently resigned his seat in the Assembly in order to remain with the Communists, was arrested yesterday at Neuilly outposts, by the Versailles army, and brought to Versailles.

Brisk Cannonading—Reported Communist Success.

PARIS, April 15.—There was brisk cannonading yesterday afternoon, and General Cluseret claims having repulsed the Versailles forces.

The rapped was beaten at Vanvres at midnight in consequence of the advance of the Versailles troops were approaching. General Lisbon has just appointed to command the Communist's gunboats. The engagement commenced at Maillot gate and Neuilly this morning.

Lively Exodus from the City—Streets in Ruins —Rochefort Furious—Versailles Troops Every Moment Expected—Results of the Three Days' Cannonade.

PARIS, April 15.—Yesterday shells fell on the Avenue Wagram; also, many rifle bullets. Tradesmen on the Boulevard Haussmann organized a general exodus from that quarter of the city is taking place. Crowds are demanding passports to leave Paris, now that the peace is reduced to half a league. Hundreds are leaving the city. Carriages leading from Porte Maillot are in ruins. Issy and Vanvres are almost deserted. The splinter industry pieces and are terribly destructive.

The Socialist Republicans are making great efforts to secure the services of Rochefort.

The delegates of the Commune to Versailles have returned with the news that the feeling of the people of the insurgents very violent. Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Galliffet, Favre, Picard and MacMahon should be hanged as hostages for the acts of Communists Elysees, where the relatives of the nationals killed yesterday by the Versailles, Vengeance, and if Favre, Thiers, and he hoped that the subject would receive careful attention.

Reports from the churches were called for, and the pastors, Revs. Hunter, Asbury, Brown and others reported. Elder W. H. Hunter asked unanimous consent to speak to the Conference through the Bishop to arrange his financial report. Granted.

The remainder of the day was employed in adjusting the financial reports from the several churches.

Rev. John Asbury reported for examination John Warner Quarterly, Bible collection for Wilberforce University was announced.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Conference adjourned to meet on Monday, after benediction by Bishop Payne. W. H. T.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad held a meeting to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts. Among the prominent persons present were Thomas A. Scott, President of the Philadelphia *Press*; Senator Nye, of Nevada; Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Gen. Rosecrans, and a number of other capitalists and railroad men. The charter granting $10,000 in bonds per mile, and if it should turn out that the opening of the question promises a long debate, the promoters for the measure will bring it up early in the day. Nearly all the opposition comes from the consideration of amnesty, adjournment will probably take place Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

NO BASIS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGREED UPON.

The statement in the *Herald*, purporting to be the basis agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is viewed here as erroneous. The expressions of members of the Commission do not warrant the belief that an agreement has been reached.

GENERAL COWAN.

General Cowan, whose nomination was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now in Washington, but will leave in a day or two for Ohio, where he will adjust his business as Internal Revenue Collector, resigning his office as Assistant and enter upon the duties of his new office.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus on Monday on the pending amnesty measure.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. RANGABRE AND MISS GEROLT.

Society circles are much excited to-day in consequence of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to perform the marriage ceremony next week at the wedding of Mr. Rangabee, Greek Charge d'Affairs, and Miss Gerolt, daughter of Baron Gerolt. The reason for this refusal is that the parties intend to have the marriage solemnized according to the forms and by the rites of the Greek Church. The young lady is a Roman Catholic, while Mr. Rangabee is a member of the Greek Church. In consequence of this course by the Catholic clergy, no ceremony will be had here, and the couple will proceed to New York on Monday and there be married.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: J. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Assessor Internal Revenue, Townsend North, Sixth District Michigan; Collector of Internal Revenue, E. R. Mercer, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Surveyor, Isaac J. Jackson, United States Marshal, District of Arizona Territory; E. M. Cummings, Surveyor of Customs, Port of Nebraska; D. R. Wagstaff, Receiver of Public Moneys, Salina, Kas.; Postmasters—D. D. Pratt, Logansport, Ind.; John Bell, Jr., Hamilton, Ia.; C. C. Webster, Red Wing, Minn.; George Scott, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. Wright, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Steele, Three Rivers, Mich.; G. W. Atkinson, Kanawha C. H., W. Va.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At Pinesrora, Henry F. Haas is designated as Mail Messenger at $100 a year from beginning, vice McEssey, resigned.

Established.—Office at Isabella, Chester county, Pa., Samuel W. Long is appointed Postmaster, on route from Wilmington to Reading.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of Pittsburgh Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in Session at Brownsville.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 15, 1871.

The Pittsburgh Conference met this morning at Mount Zion Chapel, Bishop D. A. Payne presiding. The devotional exercises, led by Dr. Payne, were impressive and earnest. On motion, D. E. Asbury was elected Secretary.

The following Conference Committees were appointed: On public worship, finance, education, admissions, ordinations, Sunday Schools, the Book Concern, missions, charges and complaints, state of the country, Episcopal support, and temperance.

The Bishop remarked that the Committee on the State of the Country was an important one, and that the brethren on that committee, Messrs. Hunter, Phillips and Thomas, should be present duly to perform, and he hoped that the subject would receive careful attention.

Reports from the churches were called for, and the pastors, Revs. Hunter, Asbury, Brown and others reported. Elder W. H. Hunter asked unanimous consent to speak to the Conference through the Bishop to arrange his financial report. Granted.

The remainder of the day was employed in adjusting the financial reports from the several churches.

Rev. John Asbury reported for examination John Warner Quarterly, Bible collection for Wilberforce University was announced.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Conference adjourned to meet on Monday, after benediction by Bishop Payne. W. H. T.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Situation at Scranton—The Prospect of a Renewal of Mining Operations.

A dispatch from Scranton states that one colliery, Morris & Weeks's, was expected to resume on Saturday last. The owners have promised the miners that they will not sell to the companies, and they say they have received no positive guarantees that they will not be molested, they feel safe enough to run the risk. The Tripp Slope will not resume at once, for at least until the first week in May, as differences between the companies and miners have resulted favorably or otherwise. This mine has plenty of men ready to resume operations, independent of the W. B. A., provided military protection be afforded, and this protection will be necessary, as it is well understood that the coal from this slope will be sold to the companies.

The President of the Hyde Park branch of the Miners Union states that a majority of the men are willing to resume work at $1 per diamond car if the companies will guarantee them steady work for two years; but leading operators in the New York trade in the New York for less than $5 per ton they cannot afford to pay that price, and it is, therefore, almost certain that neither of these propositions will meet favor. Another report from the operators. Arbitration has not entered into the agreement, but a committee of each party being willing to submit to the preliminaries of arbitration.

Another correspondent, writing from Scranton, says:

The impression prevails very generally in this section that the operation will bring about resumption at an early day in the Lackawanna and Lehigh regions, which would relieve the coal market and produce prices. The record of another year is the past shows, without exception, that a solution of the question always follows such agitations of reaction as are now in progress. A further and profitably witness the end of the deadlock and renewal of mining operations, unless the sides persist in endeavoring how not to do it. The other colleries who were despondent because the corporation officials and the representatives of the miners did not "kiss and make up" at first sight, reckoned without their host. Large bodies move slowly, and such complications as the present contracted suspension requires time for adjustment.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1871.

PROPOSED GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Manager Grau proposes to erect a grand new Opera House.

CAPTURED FOR $25,000.

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives publicity to the story that the Republican member of the Assembly who voted with the Democrats was captured for $25,000.

BARON SCHLOZER.

New German Minister to the United States, sailed to-day for Europe.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Rhine, from Bremen.

DEATHS

The deaths the past week were 544.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1871.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION IN BROKERAGE.

James M. Monell, of the firm of Wm. Este & Co., stock-brokers, Broad street, absconded yesterday, having forged the signature of the firm to a number of checks, the total amount of which is not ascertained. Two checks aggregating $19,000 were certified by the Fourth National Bank, and on one of them Monell pocketed $19,000 in gold. The firm will lose about $15,000 by the operation, as the firm had on deposit only about half the amount certified. Monell was last seen in the city yesterday, and a reward of a thousand dollars is offered for his arrest. The firm of Wm. Este & Co. has been dissolved in consequence of Monell's operations.

NILSSON TO SING IN OPERA.

Nilsson yesterday signed a contract to sing one hundred nights in opera next winter in this city, Boston and Philadelphia. She will leave for California.

A PROTEST.

Eighty-four members of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society of this city have signed a protest against the recent acceptance by the society of an appropriation from the City Treasury.

RECRUITS.

One hundred recruits for the Fourth regular Infantry, in Kentucky, leave this city to-morrow.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

David B. Vandering Allen, an attache of Laura Keene's theater, dropped dead on Fourth street last night.

LIBEL SUIT.

John Emerson, photographer, has sued Adrew J. Graham, a rival in the same profession, for libel and false statements concerning the Munson system of photography.

RETURNING TO THEIR WALLOW.

Nearly all of the one hundred prostitutes lately sentenced to Blackwell's Island for six months, were yesterday released on bail, and returned to their old haunts.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The steamships City of Brussels, from Liverpool, and the Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

White Lead.

The celebrated *Brooklyn Standard White Lead*, so well and favorably known in this locality, the agency for which is still retained by McClarran & McKennan. Druggists, 95 Market street, who sell more white lead than any other dealers in the city, which is the natural result of selling the best article for the same price that others ask for an inferior grade. The Brooklyn Standard possesses in an eminent degree all those qualities that go to make White Lead a necessary article for painting, and we advise all parties that desire to have a good job of painting done to use this brand, as satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases.

Sapolio.

Many otherwise amiable housewives periodically indulge in scolding and storming, whenever house cleaning is the order of the day. Sapolio is a sure panacea for these spasmodic attacks.

Long ago the alchemists supposed that could drink-of-life. The discovery of modern times by its power of dissolving that metal also dissolved that fallacy, and the alchemists gave up the search. Modern science has long since discovered and now revealed the life-giving elixir. For, Dobson's Anchor Brand Saleratus

THE BURNS CASE.

Hearing Before the Commissioner—A Passage at Arms Between Counsel.

We have already reported the arrest of a well-known river man named James Burns, charged with having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money. Mary Evans, chambermaid on the towboat "Coal Valley," made the information. Burns was taken before Commissioner McCandless, Saturday morning, for a hearing. The prosecuting witness, Mary Evans, then stated that she had not seen any money in Burns's possession, but had been told by a man named Johnston, *alias* Rigley, that Burns had fifteen thousand dollars bad money, and on the strength of this hearing she had made the information.

J. R. Large, Esq., appeared for Burns, who stated, in his own behalf, that he never had any counterfeit money, except what any man might have innocently, never passed any, and was not in the business. He came up from Cincinnati on the "Coal Valley," but the only things he brought with him was a black eye.

Mary Evans chimed in, and insisted that Rigley sold her that Burns had $15,000 in counterfeit money on the boat.

Mr. Large said it was not true, and demanded a hearing.

Mr. Large then went on to interrogate the witness, when Mr. Swoope, District Attorney, stopped him, alleging that the facts would be brought out on the hearing. Mr. Large then appealed to the Commissioner, and the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Large, Mr. Commissioner, I only know Mr. Swoope as a man; I do not know him as a gad. I appeal to you, sir, as the judge in this case. I contend that there is not sufficient evidence in this case to warrant you in holding this prisoner. There is not a prima facie case.

Mr. Swoope—If we show that he had counterfeit money in his possession, we will have a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Large—I would like to see anyone arrest me for having counterfeit money in my pocket.

Mr. Swoope—If I could catch you with $15,000 of counterfeit money, I would send you to the penitentiary.

Mr. Large—If you attempted it I would kill you! I would so help me God. I would teach officers not to be so officious. You have no right to go before the grand jury. I will show you a thing or two before we get through with this case.

Having made this observation Mr. Large took his hat and departed.

Burns now protested that he had not a cent of money at the time of his arrest, and he thought it rather rough on him to put him in jail, when he had done nothing to deserve it.

Mr. Swoope—All men are liable to be arrested. The Commissioner did not think that Burns was wrongfully. We only desire to investigate the case, as we think it is a case that demands investigation. The Commissioner, Mr. McCandless, said he could stand these things. His ideas are peculiar.

The Commissioner committed the prisoner for a hearing this afternoon at two o'clock.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

A Dead Beat Beaten.

Officer Moon yesterday arrested James Mullen, *alias* Mueller, *alias* Burke, at the Girard House, Allegheny. Mullen, it appears, has during the past week been attempting to beat a number of our merchants by his confidence operations. On Tuesday last he came to the Central Hotel, in this city, and registered his name as James Burke, and some time during the day or next morning, the proprietor, Mr. Everet, where he left an order for about $100 worth of liquors, to be shipped to Clearfield, to James Burke. The liquors were duly shipped, but when the notion house, and ordered about $1,500 worth of goods to be shipped to the same place. He endeavored to get the goods through on the same terms as both places. Later in the week he called upon Messrs. Hilliard, Brown & Co., Liberty street, and ordered about $500 worth of liquors to be shipped to James Mueller, at St. Mary's station, Elk county, and at Wm. Bigler's, Clearfield county, and left a bill of goods amounting to $200 in payment for which he gave a check on the Exchange National Bank. So far as can be ascertained, the fellow has failed to victimize any person to any extent, but his operations have been very extensive. Mullen is committed no offense for which he could be indicted by the grand jury, but the fellow was with nothing. He says he had no funds in the bank, and by an act of Assembly it is made a penal offense to issue a check under such circumstances. He will have a hearing this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SATURDAY and Sunday Mayor Brush sent about a half dozen prisoners to the Work House.

Mr. Negley indefinites before Mayor Brush on Sunday morning.

TOM BUTLER paid Mayor Brush $25 and costs for the same kind of a spree Friday night.

LEAF JOHNSON is charged before Alderman O'Donnell with knocking down and kicking John Sheiner. He has given bail for a hearing on Saturday.

WILLIAM GARRELL and Thomas Caveany, boys, are charged with stealing tools from the cabinet-shop of Thomas Sykes. Alderman Neeper has issued warrants.

ALDERMAN SIMMS has committed Harry Stoel and Jacob Hoffman to jail in default of bail to answer charges of assault and battery. Alderman Hyndman has lodged a committment against him for assault and battery on Constable Joseph Hoffman.

HENRY JAMES was drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, according ladies and using disrespectful language to them. He was fined $5 and costs yesterday sentenced twenty days to the Work House.

A HORSE attached to a buggy ran away on Penn street yesterday afternoon, collided with a street car, and the man who was driving was thrown out on injuring him severely. Dr. Winters dressed his injuries. The horse and buggy belonged to Mr. Burns, on Grant street.

JOHN CAMPBELL was before Mayor Brush yesterday on compla

e Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

THE license proceedings of Saturday before the court were of an interesting character, especially to the Commissioners. The friends of law and order have much reason to rejoice, and in our Judges the public have a sure reliance.

THE reported basis of agreement of the Joint High Commissioners, telegraphed from Washington on Saturday, we are to-day assured is probably not correct. It is believed, however, that the labors of the Commissioners are drawing to a conclusion, and it is not unlikely that some of the points of agreement will be substantially as telegraphed.

THE Chicago *Tribune* speaks of the early completion of "the railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago" in continuation of the Connellsville Road to Baltimore. Will that paper or some one else explain the route of said road, who is building it and when it will be completed? It is all Greek here, notwithstanding what has been said by way of promise.

ELEVEN of the jurors in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church case, at Philadelphia, have signed and published a card, stating that they were in favor of a verdict for the relators, viz.: the party adverse to GROVER H. STUART and his adherents. The object of the card is stated to be to correct an impression, or misrepresentation, that the "eleven" were disposed to find a verdict for the defending party. The remaining juror will probably have something to say in reply to his "stubborn" associates.

WE are afraid that the Republicans in the Legislature are pursuing a course regarding the apportionment question that will place them at a disadvantage. It seems to us that, under the circumstances, an apportionment which gives a clear Republican majority in both branches ought to be accepted. It is probable that had the Republicans control of both branches at the present moment a scheme for redistricting the State more exactly just to themselves might be devised; but this is not the case—the Democrats having the Senate they have an equal voice, and the wonder is they do not insist on an apportionment which does not secure for them both branches. As between the offer they make and an adjournment without an apportionment, which would throw the question as an issue into the next canvass, it seems to us Republicans should not long hesitate. If private interest, that is, the formation of districts to subserve the real or supposed interest of a limited number of individuals, is the real obstacle to an agreement, it should not be suffered to operate to the disadvantage of the party at large. The occasion is one calling for prudent action in view of the whole subject, and with no reference to personal interest or private policy.

THE indictment of M. THIERS bodes ill for France. If, upon the inception of the Communistic revolt, he had acted with promptitude and energy, he might have throttled it into subjection without much trouble or loss of life. But his weakness gave it time to gather strength. While he hesitated and dallied it became more and more formidable, until it has at length passed from local insurrection into revolution which threatens to involve the country. The troops of the government have been defeated in a series of severe conflicts, brought on by their attempt to capture certain important positions, while the insurgents are said to number over a hundred thousand men, who are fighting under the protection of forts and entrenchments. If, as seems likely in view of M. THIERS's repugnance to push matters *a l'outrance*, those successes enable the Commune to hold Paris for a few weeks longer, there is a probability that it will secure the cooperation and support of the provincial cities and towns. What sort of a government may be anticipated in the event of its triumph, may be judged from the fact that its inspiration is derived from jealousy of the ol-nated rich of the cities, and contempt for the peasantry of the country districts. Its adherents appear to be chiefly composed of artisans, illiterate but courageous, and permeated with the belief that in some mysterious and occult way the Commune is to superindnce the millenium. It is, of course, impossible that they can permanently cohere. Sooner or later the mean selfishness lying at the base of the movement will set them to tearing each other; but it is none the less sad to see how the humiliation of France is further embittered by the criminality of its thoughtless classes, and the indecision of its wise ones.

"ADDER'S POISON."

Some months ago an insignificant and characterless New York weekly, conducted by a lence of women in whom coarse ambition would seem to have taken the place of modest virtue, published a statement that the husband of JENNY LIND had squandered the noble fortune with which "she had retired from the lyric stage," and that the lady was "compelled to teach music for a living," adding thereto the further amusement that the ill-matched pair have separated by mutual consent, and the spendthrift must now shift for himself." To be sure this story was untrue and without the remotest foundation in fact but that was a mere bagatelle, in comparison with the lofty ambition of these ladies to prove the general inferiority and worthlessness of men. It was cruel and slanderous, without doubt; but domestic sentimentalism must be taught to get out of the way when the "car of progress" comes in sight. It was unquestionably a flagrant abuse of the liberty of the press; but your inspired "reformer" dwells far beyond the range of ordinary ethics, and the judgment of ordinary laws. It was base and dastardly, and a most outrageous violation of the sanctities of private life, but what of that? Here were great public political concerns involved, the triumph of which was of infinitely vaster importance than any merely personal happiness and heartbside peace. To do a great right they were content to commit a little wrong. To vindicate the superiority of their sex they were content to unsex themselves. Surely in all the history of female self-sacrifice there is nothing more touching and womanly than this. How wonderfully it attests the perfectly unselfish character of their devotion to "the cause."

Two or three journals in England having reproduced the statement, Mr GOLDSCHMIDT brought suit against them for libel, the proceedings of the case being reported in the latest received files of English papers. It appears to have been shown that the conductors had no "malicious intention" in publishing the paragraph, but that it was inserted merely as an attractive and piquant piece of society news. This defense, however, we are glad to know, did not avail to shield them from the operations of the law. In each case a verdict was given for the plaintiff, the foreman of the jury adding that

"They felt that no amount of damages could compensate the plaintiff for the injury inflicted upon him by so iniquitous a libel."

We uphold most thoroughly the freedom and independence of the press. But liberty is not license, nor is aspersion of private character evidence of devotion to the public good. We are heartily glad that such a verdict has been rendered, and our satisfaction would be still more complete could it have embraced the original authors of the calumny. There is a growing tendency on the part of a portion of the press to give publicity to whatever mean and miserable gossip may be afloat with respect to private persons, without the slightest regard to its truth or falsity, or to the undeserved pain it may inflict. Generally these slanders stop short of libel in the legal sense. But they are not the less cowardly and cruel because they do not come within the purview of the courts. On the contrary, the worst injuries which one man can inflict upon another are those which are too undefined for the law to deal with. The deadliest poisons are those for which no test is known. It is possible to drop slander with every word which we speak or write, in such a manner as to place it quite beyond danger of legal exposure and punishment. But it does not the less inflame hearts, fever human existence, convert existence into misery, and poison the fountains of being.

The worst enemies of the human race are these corners and retailers of malevolent gossip. Many a man whose integrity is above suspicion has had his life made intolerable, and has settled into a hard, defiant, misanthropic mood, by reason of the mean personalities and venomous innuendoes which malice or prurieney have set afloat. We have abolished the stake—yet sorn and women are still burnt alive. We have gotten rid of the Holy Inquisition—yet there are still people whose hearts are torn out of them piece-meal. We no longer persecute with fire and sword—we have refined our cruelty into cowardice, and only stab now at character and feeling, at sensitiveness, at heart and soul. It is time it was stopped.

THOSE BONDS IN THE SINKING FUND.

The Finance Committee of the State Senate, having, as instructed, considered the recommendation of the Governor, in his last annual message, that provision be made for the sale of all the assets in the possession of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, express the opinion that those assets cannot be sold without being sacrificed, and therefore think that they ought not to be sold. Of the assets referred to $5,842,834 were originally the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, executed by the State when it purchased the main line of the public works, but under act of March, 1861, the State and Railroad Company entered into a new contract by which the order of payment of these bonds and the nature of the liability were materially changed; and the committee consider it clear that the present liability of the railroad company to the State exists only in this contract. The original bonds, it is true, are in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, but can be regarded only as collateral to the contract of 1861. The original bonds having been merged in that new agreement, any sale that might be made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners would be of the new contract, and not of the original bonds, and any sale unaccompanied by a sale and transfer of the new contract, would pass no title or right of action against the railroad company to the purchaser. It is further urged that the contract of 1861 must be regarded as an entirety, although payable in instalments, and without the consent of the Railroad Company to a different arrangement would have to be sold as such. The committee think, and very naturally, too, that few capitalists would purchase such a sum, $5,842,834, as an entirety, payable semi-annually, in $230,000, until the whole is paid off. Instead of exciting competition, the whole sum would be very likely to fall into the hands of some one at a nominal price, and the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Committee, would not "sanction an act of their servants, although done in the name of reform, which would sacrifice their interests, nor approve an effort to pay off the State debt which would waste, or put to hazard so large an amount of the assets of the State." After a very careful consideration of the subject, the Committee think that this contract between the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ought not to be sold, and that the sale would result in a very large loss to the State.

The remaining $3,500,000 of the assets referred to by the Governor were originally bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, given in pursuance of the act of April, 1858, for the purchase by that company of all the public works of the State remaining unsold at that date. Subsequently, under an act of the Legislature, these bonds were transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in exchange for second mortgage bonds of that company in like amount, guaranteed by other railroad companies. These bonds are thirty-five in number, each for $100,000, the first falling due January 1, 1875, and one annually thereafter until all are paid. In respect to these, after referring to the financial status of the State, the Committee say that if the receipts of the Commonwealth increase in the succeeding ten or twenty years as they have done in the last ten years, the entire debt will be paid off long before the bonds mature. In view of all the facts, and with the reasonable certainty that the bonds if sold, would be sacrificed, the Committee think they ought not to be sold.

The report effectually disposes of a question about which there has been no small amount of misconception and idle talk. The true policy of the State would be to employ these bonds to build other railroads—always keeping the security unimpaired—whereby the volume of revenue would be largely increased, our State developed, and population increased and enriched.

THE Hon. John Morrsey, ex-member of Congress, has gone upon a visit to New Orleans, and we are glad to hear that dignified and able city have tendered him its public hospitalities. Then, if anywhere in the Crescent city, and shows what an elevated conception it has of the rewards due to civic virtue. Though the scene not between them yet will Damon and Pythias find a modern parallel, and the enthusiasm of the good people of New Orleans over the distinguished gentleman who is their guest. If it were Pizzo now, or Socrates, or Shakspeare, of any man of similar ordinary mould, this Jefferson would be ignored. He could not know Vincent is visited by a prize-fighter who is also a faro-dealer and a representative of the noble army of ballot-box stuffers, that we are not surprised at the ovation tendered him. When, therefore, we read that he is to be received in State at Mayor's parlor in a manner worthy the fame of the city and its guest, we know that there will be a greater crowd, louder plaudits, and a more generous supply of whisky, than upon the occasion of the visit of Mr. pogdist North to the same spot. And we are sure New Orleans has at last discovered its ideal hero.

PHILADELPHIA is likely to have another great church suit. The difficulty concerning ritualism in St. Clement's Episcopal Church, to which we alluded at the election for vestrymen last week. There were two tickets voted for—one composed of adherents of Dr. Batterson, the rector, whose controversy with Bishop Stevens caused such a flutter, and the other of his opponents, the latter having been a vestrymen during the past year. The number of votes was thirty-six, of which nineteen were for the old vestrymen and only sixteen for Dr. Batterson a fraction, although apparently giving him the majority. This result, however, is to be contested on the ground that votes for Dr. Batterson were improperly excluded and votes against him improperly admitted. It is also contended that there are irregularities in the parish which are of a public nature, and who will, be qualified to vote at the next election, to completely reverse the result of last week. The controversy is bitter and excited, and will undoubtedly be carried on with energy.

DON PIATT, who is nothing if not sensational, has a startling story relative to the everlasting San Domingo matter. He asserts that Senator NYE is in possession of some thirty letters, comprising the correspondence between the Haytien Minister and certain Washington politicians, which admit that the pecuniaries and evidences of fraudare in the island in question, and which, were manufactured in that city. According to DON, Senator NYE asserts that the Minister promised twenty thousand dollars in gold to certain parties if the defeat of the annexation project could be accomplished, and that these letters have been placed on his hands. The gentleman interested because the Minister has not kept faith with them. It is said that Senator NYE will bring the subject up in the Senate before adjournment, and that he has already notified Senator SUMNER of his intentions. We confess that we view the statement with a good many grains of allowance.

THE question whether the manager of a theater can exclude an unfriendly critic, is about to be judicially determined in New York. The proprietor and dramatic critic of *The Sunday* published in that city, have applied for and obtained an alternative mandamus, from Justice Cardozo, ordering Mr. Edwin Booth to permit them, on payment of his admission fee and on their behaving themselves, to witness his performances, from which they appear to have been excluded in consequence of the publication in their paper of a severe criticism. They claim that Booth's theater is a public licensed place of entertainment into which they have a right of entrance on compliance with the general rules.

THE citizens of Detroit are agitated on the subject of wooden pavements for the streets of that city, and a mass meeting of property holders was held last week to consider the subject. One gentleman having denounced the wooden pavements as "breeders of typhoid fever laid down in the streets," another, who had lived in front of wood pavement several years, stated that the objection of unhealthiness was unfounded, and declared furthermore that wooden pavements would last at least twenty years with proper repairs. The opposition to the Nicolson prevailed, however, a resolution favoring the asphalt material having been adopted.

THE Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* views with decided favor the proposition to annex San Domingo to the United States. It regards its realization as an exceedingly enterprising for the benefit of America, although, it must be observed, it is not urged on that ground. We have heard of no particular interest being manifested by the colored people of this country in the subject, but Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS is as chief Tautonay manager.

A large proportion of the British press belong to junior branches of their respective families, the elder stock being often left to struggle in the race for wealth and position by some talented cadet of the family. A signal instance of this is furnished by the fact that Mr. Percy Lord, the editor of *The Times*, is brother, Lord Litton. Whilst their elder brother has been struggling for fame and fortune, they have pushed their way to rank and honors. Lord Sandhurst, the other nobleman in the Upper House, is a fourth brother.

It is stated that Bull Run Russell, of the London *Times*, is to receive the iron cross from the Kaiser. Drs. Sykes, Swinburne, and Johnston, of the American Ambulance, have already been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who arrived at New York last week from Paris, is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the first Napoleon, and Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, who married Jerome Bonaparte in December, 1803. His father, General Pierre Charles Bonaparte, was the youngest brother of Benjamin Williams, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass. The refusal of Pope Pius VII. to confirm the order of Napoleon I. annulling the marriage and declaring null and void, is still maintained by the Papal Court, and accordingly Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, who is an American citizen, married Mrs. Williams, also an American citizen, married Mrs. Williams, also an American lady, is not recognized as the brother, in the Imperial, the senior representative of the Bonaparte family.

Western Direct Trade with Europe.

The idea, some time since suggested in the West, of establishing direct trade with Europe, is about to be realized. A line of propellers has been established, to ply regularly between Montreal and the upper lake ports, with agencies in Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee and Detroit. The leading features of this new arrangement are briefly thus: There will be only one transhipment between the European port and the port of delivery in the West; that transfer will be made at Montreal from the ocean vessel to the lake steamers. It is promised that the charges from Liverpool, Glasgow, and other Transatlantic ports, to Montreal, shall be uniformly graded to the lowest tariff adopted from the same places to New York. The total customs charges will be only one dollar per invoice, the goods going into bond at the port of delivery, and the duty being paid at the port of destination. The time from Liverpool to Chicago will not exceed fifty days, all delays on customs account being avoided; and low rates of insurance will be charged on goods. The route from Montreal to Chicago is not yet announced, but it is promised to be much less than rates from New York. It is argued that even if the actual cost of carriage were the same, direct trade would command a large patronage, for the reason that delays are absolutely avoided, and the breaking open of packages in New York, with its annoying train of concomitant losses, will, also be done away with.

"AT St. Paul's Church, on Easter Sunday, a little fellow sat in a pew next to the Sergeant-at-Arms in costly silk. He was happy in the possession of a gorgeously colored egg, which he was tossing in the air in high glee. The lofty eyed Sergeant, actually fearing that the new found treasure would slip out of his hand and damage her apparel. Her fears were fast too. Down came the egg, and the child, with shriek at the egg, and missing it, it fell to the floor and broke. The contents of the egg proved commonplace, and a horrible stench arose, and the boy peered down at his broken idol, and getting a smell of the noxious, exclaimed, 'Why, it's addled!'

This is a parable. The lady was the *World*. The little urchin was the Mobile *Register*. The colored egg was the Selma speech of Jefferson Davis. The exclamation was the Mobile *Register's* sarcastic paraphrase of the *Enquirer's* substitution of its declaration that the disapproval of that speech by Northern Democratic journals "neither hurt Davis nor helped the party," with the statement that "the South must conform to the wishes and interests of the Northern and Western wing." We hardly know which most to pity—the boy, the lady, or the egg.

THERE is no doubt that the late speech of Senator SUMNER upon the San Domingo project was a masterly effort. But whether the following description of its effect upon Senator MORTON, from the Washington *City Capital*, be strictly true, we are inclined to doubt. Of course, that is for Sumner:

"There was nothing left, not even the potency of his dark and wrathful face, which had given the bubble its title. Crushed, flat, undespaired, ingloriously dead, the once fleeter politician with a blacksmith's face, he perished like a bat upon the point of a scholar's blade, and was gone forever from the field of aspirations, leaving to ruin Grant and then to succeed him."

"Bubble's Bats. Blacksmiths." We should call this a decided confusion of metaphor. It is not an equal mixture. Bubbles and grasshoppers—"Mr. Speaker," and that brilliant orator and wise statesman, "I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but mark me, sir, I shall yet nip him in the bud."

"GRANT graduated at the foot of his class."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Had Lee graduated well up toward the head. That was many years ago. Somebody, at legislature, Grant passed to the head, and Lee went to the foot. The one began poorly and ended well, the other commenced admirably and finished ill.

"GRANT was *not* drunk at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. So far from it, he was then sober, and remained so for at least twenty miles down the river."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

But if our memory of that battle serves us correctly, Dr, Nevertheless, made the Confederates book extremely sober.

THE American ambulance, which did such good service during the siege of Paris, consisted of twelve seven beds and eighteen women. The committee was composed of Mr. Thomas W. Evans, the president, Colonel James McKay, Albert Lee Ward, Rev. Dr. Hall, Dr. Sansom, James W. Tucker, and Edward A. Crane. Dr. John Swinburne, who, by the way, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, acted as surgeon-in-chief. Dr. Johnstone as physician, and the surgical staff was made up of eight other gentlemen. Mrs. Cutting was director of the nurses.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The ladies of Christ Church (Episcopal) at Exeter, New Hampshire, have adopted a novel method of raising funds to provide a new carpet for their church edifice. They have only to procure a million cancelled postage stamps, and a party in New York will pay three hundred dollars for them. It is said that about fifty thousand have already been collected. The stamps are to be used in making *papier mache*.

The river navigation to St. Paul is closed by ice for about 110 to 120 days annually. The harbor at Duluth is ordinarily closed about 160 days, and is subject at intervals to a blockade of floating bergs from the north shore, sometimes even as late as June. That antibiotic place is much nearer the center of the world than it is to the world's thoroughbusiness. The season on Lake Superior is generally three months from port to port. St. Paul usually is restored to navigation south as early as the straits at Mackinaw open.

Philadelphia fears a return of the relapsing fever during the coming summer. Before September 1, 1869, this fever was practically unknown to the profession in the United States, as it has heretofore been confined to the poorly fed and overcrowded of European cities, particularly those of Ireland, Scotland and England. Only during the past year has it become one of the well recognized contagious fevers of our large American cities.

The English revisers of the New Testament Company concluded their ninth session on the 1st inst. The company sat during the four days more than twenty-six hours, and made very considerable progress. It was not unlikely that the Gospel of St. Matthew would be concluded at the April session.

Philadelphia, in inaugurating the paid fire department system, has so far paid for engines, hose carriages, &c., the sum of $97,864. During the brief period the new System has been in operation the most satisfactory results have been experienced.

The British ship, City of Kingston, Dunn, master, which sailed from Philadelphia January 17 for Hamburg, was wrecked in the German Ocean, and is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 9,500 bbls refined petroleum, of which 50 bbls were saved. Accounts from Lemvig, Denmark, state that a number of the casks of this petroleum have been washed ashore in that neighborhood. They are marked with the names of well known petroleum dealers in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Hydrate of chlorate to the amount of ten tons was, it is reported, imported into Great Britain from Germany during 1870. This article, which about a year ago was sold in Great Britain for twenty-five dollars a pound, can now be obtained for one dollar and a quarter. This difference in price is due to the conversion of a curiosity of the laboratory into a commercial article.

The Treasury regulations for the redemption of fifteen cent stamps have been amended, so that each denomination and kind must be assorted by the sender before shipment to the Treasury. There are three kinds of one cent pieces, viz.: copper cents, issued prior to 1867; nickel copper cents, issued from 1857 to 1864; and bronze cents, issued from 1867 to 1871. These coins, as well as the bronze two cent pieces, and the copper nickel three and five cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of twenty dollars, or in multiples of twenty dollars.

When the present system of weather observations shall have become fully established, it is proposed to locate signal posts along the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, whereby the movements of such storms and other threatening changes in the weather shall be notified to passing vessels; and these are expected to send similar signals to vessels seemingly unchantable. What shall we find next under our city?

The "discovery" is not original in New Orleans. In the Chicago oil region gas has been thus utilized for a considerable time, in the instance, at least, an engine being worked by gas alone, without fire or water.

The Two Sides of the Picture.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, paints the two sides to the picture—rather reality—as follows:

Under the present State Government is a miserable failure and a fraud. It is rotten to the core. It is corrupt in every branch. It is unworthy of the support of honest men. It is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. Its high places are occupied by corrupt and incompetent men to an alarming extent. Make hay while the sun shines" is the watchword of the officials. While their hands are into the treasury up to the elbows they divert attention by howling rebel and getting up bugbears. North under pain of being denounced men. They say that the opposition to them is because they are loyal, when, in fact, the greater part of the people of the State are disloyal. If the State authorities are disloyal, and the militia could not cope with them and had to be disbanded, is also unfortunately true. That there were conflicts between them is true, and that the militia invariably lost men is true. That a white man in the Ku Klux Klan suffer is true. That they pay no attention to the President's proclamation for them to "disperse," and that they ride about in the counties where United States troops are stationed as much as formerly, is true.

Dr. Howe, the San Domingo Commissioner.

(From the Boston Traveler.)

Dr. S. G. Howe, of the San Domingo Commission, who reached home to-day, comes back a strong advocate of annexation. On his return from San Domingo he was for some days a guest at the house of Senator Sumner, and it is understood that the question of annexation was discussed by them in all its aspects, and that Dr. Howe only failed to convert his friend to his policy of opposition. He was forced to admit that there was arguments in favor of annexation which were not easily met. Subsequently Dr. Howe and his daughter were guests at the White House. Dr. Howe is of the opinion that the annexation of San Domingo would be advantageous, not only to the people of Hayti, but to the whole South and to the people of Hayti. And he says that reports recently made public concerning the opposition of the Haytiens to the annexation of San Domingo, are unfounded.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that among the reasons urged in favor of the election of the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress under the new territorial law are, that he comes of a distinguished Democratic family, and that his father for several years chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. This is decidedly cool. How this coincidence makes the candidate more deserving, we are as greatly at a loss to tell as is the party to which he is said to hold it to be a matter of taste for a man to boast of his family, especially when it is like a potato plant, the only valuable part of it under ground. When next he vaunts himself over his ancestry, let our contemporary remind him that—

"Heraldic honors on the base,
Do but degrade the wearers' more.
As ancestry reflects but the more upright grace,
Show ten times blacker than before."

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and, innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 127 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. KNOX.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,
Allegheny, April 14, 1871

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 6 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY April 21st, for furnishing in such quantities as may be required for the use of this Institution, during the term of one year from May 1st next, the following supplies, viz:

FRESH BEEF, free of bone;
LUMP COAL AND SLACK.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Proposals will be addressed to Board of Inspectors and endorsed "Proposals for Beef," or as the case may be.
Details of contracts furnished on application.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

Blast Furnaces, Having Covered the Hot Blast and Stoves with NON-CONDUCTING SALAMANDER CEMENT FELTING.

We would respectfully refer parties interested to Messrs. PIERCE, KELLY & CO., Sharpsville. References will soon be extended to several other well known Furnaces.

W. C. CHILDS & Co. 123 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
No. 19 Isabella Street, Allegheny City.

WE have been requested by a number of young readers of the COMMERCIAL to publish the following verses, written by a lady teacher in this city. They are not without merit as respects construction and expression, while the irksome round of interrupted duties which they describe, and their plaintive protest over the bodily and mental fatigue to which the teacher is daily subjected, will be understood and appreciated by every member of that excellent and noble profession:

THE SONG OF THE TEACHER.

With heart so heavy and sad,
A weariness wed to my soul and head,
That seems to me past my power to lead,
Talk! Talk! Talk!
In kindness, scorn or mirth,
Till chattering wood falls low on the desk,
And she feels too faint for earth.

Talk! Talk! Talk!
From time of the clock till four;
Talk! Talk! Talk!
Till the long, long day is o'er.
Some think the teacher is human,
But all the people agree
She has no right to murmur or tire,
She gets such a federal fee.

Talk! Talk! Talk!
Till the throat is hoarse and sore;
Talk! Talk! Talk!
Till the voice can be heard no more.
Slate and pencil and book,
Book and pencil and slate,
Till over the lessons my heart grows sick.
And books and boys I hate.

O mothers whose hopes are bad
Your orders will ne'er obey,
Please do not pack them off to school
To get them out of your way.
Talk! Talk! Talk!
In a wretchedness unpossessed,
I mean and sigh for that better land
Where the troubled are at rest.

Why do I talk of rest?
That been so precious and rare;
I do not know her peaceful face,
Mine is so full of care.
Because of this buzz and hum;
Oh! why are the boys so loud and coarse,
When the teacher's so vexed and glum?

Growl! Growl! Growl!
From father and mother the cries
That Johnny come home at noon,
Ill-used, with tears in his eyes.
The darling is fond of fun,
And quite his weight in wild oats,
He playfully placed his gentle foot
It was all the poor boy did.

Scold! Scold! Scold!
The boys are gazing around;
Scold! Scold! Scold!
Johnny is up with a bound;
For over the window sill walks
A fly in purple and green—
He'll study no more, the task's aside
Till he be dead, I ween.

O, but for one short week
Away from these books and boys!
I then could feel as others feel,
And join in others joys.
A little silence would ease my head,
And make me young again,
For then my boys have made me old,
And almost ground my brain.

A NEW WONDER.

Natural Gas as a Motive Power.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

Yesterday morning (April 9) Mr. J. B. Knight, agent of the Watertown Steam Engine Company sunk a drove well in the rear of his office, with a view to putting a steam engine to work when at the depth of forty-six feet a sudden and very powerful draft of gas was observed to flow from the mouth of the pipe. He immediately closed the pipe, thinking to utilize this gas for illuminating purposes, but the pressure too great, when the idea then struck him to connect it into the boiler of one of his engines and experiment with it in making steam. This he at once had the pleasure of doing, and the engine began to run entirely by the pressure of the gas. Mr. Knight, the states, at a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch; and he is confident all day yesterday, giving no sign of exhaustion. Here is a discovery. A motive power which costs absolutely nothing, sufficient to be made available in running many kinds of light machinery, perfectly safe, and apparently seemingly inexhaustible. What shall we find next under our city?

The "discovery" is not original in New Orleans. In the Chicago oil region gas has been thus utilized for a considerable time, in the instance, at least, an engine being worked by gas alone, without fire or water.

The Two Sides of the Picture.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, paints the two sides to the picture—rather reality—as follows:

Under the present State Government is a miserable failure and a fraud. It is rotten to the core. It is corrupt in every branch. It is unworthy of the support of honest men. It is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. Its high places are occupied by corrupt and incompetent men to an alarming extent. Make hay while the sun shines" is the watchword of the officials. While their hands are into the treasury up to the elbows they divert attention by howling rebel and getting up bugbears. North under pain of being denounced men. They say that the opposition to them is because they are loyal, when, in fact, the greater part of the people of the State are disloyal. If the State authorities are disloyal, and the militia could not cope with them and had to be disbanded, is also unfortunately true. That there were conflicts between them is true, and that the militia invariably lost men is true. That a white man in the Ku Klux Klan suffer is true. That they pay no attention to the President's proclamation for them to "disperse," and that they ride about in the counties where United States troops are stationed as much as formerly, is true.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for Cadets are ample and very complete. Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Departments.
Careful attention given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000 PRIVILEGE.....$200,000
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$100,000

DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, and other Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, to the Charter, can deposit money in their own names, and the same cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
The Association has been in the regular business of Banking and all the assets, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $300,000.
Banking Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOPE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS:
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS M. STEEL, EDWARD M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. ROGGS,
THOS. W. HOUSE.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SLAGLE.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
MWF

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 116 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. (Chartered in 1852)
Open from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8.
Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERNEY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
H. F. McKNIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, D. Bidwell, Robert Robinson, H. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. A. S. Bell, Solicitors. M7D2D

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
C. YANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

PAPER HANGINGS,
CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPERD,
Late Christy, Constant & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Factory, 510 to 544 West Twenty-third street.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANK BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 23d day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire interest to T. F. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, as heretofore. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANKLIN BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. F. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

EDUCATIONAL.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1871.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY received at this office for the Professorship of Commercial Science in the Pittsburgh Central High School. Salary $1,700 per annum. Applicants should have a good General Education, and be experts in Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Commercial Calculations. An examination of the applicants, by the City Superintendent, will be held on FRIDAY, April 21st, at 2 P. M.
JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PROF. THOMPSON, SUCCESSOR TO Rev. S. Sloane, will open a FEMALE SEMINARY, at No. 29 NINTH STREET, beginning MONDAY, April 10th, assisted by his Daughter in French and Instrumental Music, and by Miss MARY S. ROGERS,

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

70 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 15, 1871.

The first case of the new government loan this far is all that the most sanguine financiers could have expected. Notwithstanding the many discouraging remarks by financial writers in some of the leading and influential journals, the great project of funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and thus saving the taxpayers of the country millions every year, is already becoming so popular that its ultimate triumphant success is no longer a matter of serious doubt. The subscriptions during the first week of a few weeks back swelled to the large sum of some sixty millions, and every day increasing. By the time the new bonds are ready for delivery the two hundred millions will have been reached. After that time the programme of the Secretary of the Treasury will be changed, as will more fully appear in the advertisement of it in another column.

—Money continues to accumulate in New York to an unusual degree for this season of the year. Not only is the Secretary of the Treasury practically pursuing a policy bearing close in the money market, but currency is flowing into New York from nearly all parts of the West. Cincinnati papers show that bankers have been shipping currency from that city to New York for several days past. Bankers of St. Louis are also shipping currency, as well as those of this city.

—The New York *Times* says: There was an advance of ⅛ @ cent. on the sales of gold to-day, to wit, from 110⅛ to 110⅜@110⅝, p cent. on an export movement for account of drafts for the week's clearances, on Saturday, of which $500,000 has been put up for the bankers at the Treasury. The demand does not come unexpectedly, and although the Treasury is full of gold—$107,000,000 in amount—the outstanding gold notes, upon which they can be drawn each, as only about $77,000,000 are $10,000,000, of which New York banks hold less than $10,000,000. The effect of the export demand, if continued with any degree of activity, upon the gold market, must, we have to be judged somewhat by the supply of gold notes, and the prospect of larger sales of the Treasury between this time and the first of July, when $18,000,000 gold interest on the United States 6-20s will fall due. At present the Treasury sales are only $1,000,000 a week, less than the receipts into the Treasury for Customs.

—The most important feature in the New York stock market to-day was the extraordinary transactions in Lake Shore. We are advised that a single 50,000 shares changed hands, and it advanced to 104. Later in the day Ohio and Mississippi took an upward turn and advanced one per cent. inside of an hour, closing at 32½. Parties well informed think that the clique will not stop up to at least on to-day's quotations. Pacific Mail is also active.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
United States 6-20s of 1862	
United States 5-20s of 1862	
United States 5-20s of 1864	
United States 5-20s of 1865	
United States 10-40s	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	
Union Pacific R.R. 1st	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6's Pacific	

—The following table, made up from inquiries received of J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 15, 1871.	10:00	10:30	11:00	1:30	3:00
C. & N. W.	85	85	85	85	85
C. & N. W. pref.	87	87	87	87	87
C. R. I. & P.	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & Alton	97	97	97	97	97
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127
C. C. & I. C.	87	87	87	87	87
C. & P. R. R.	97	97	97	97	97
Pittsburg	97	97	97	97	97
Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97
Ft. Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio pref.	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss. pref.	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Toledo	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	97	97	97	97	97
N. Y. Central	97	97	97	97	97
Erie	97	97	97	97	97
Erie pref.	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash pref.	97	97	97	97	97
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Toledo & Wabash	97	97	97	97	97
Toledo, Wabash & Western	97	97	97	97	97
Toledo, Wabash & Western pref.	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash & Western	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash & Western

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Work of the Joint High Commission Nearly Completed.

An Extra Session of the Senate Probable —District Politics—The Southern Ohio Supervisorship—Representative Hoar a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts—The President Badly Bored by Delegations of District Politicians, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1871.

The Joint High Commission.

The general impression here, among those likely to be as well informed as any, is that the labors of the Joint High Commission have progressed almost to conclusion, and that the preliminary draft of a treaty of settlement for the most important questions of difference between the two countries have already been forwarded to England. Little credence is given to the various versions of the character and conditions of settlement which are in circulation, as members of the Commission are supposed careful to avoid any allusion to their labors, even to those officials whom it might be presumed had a right to be advised thereof. It is the opinion of quite a number of leading Senators that an extra session of the Senate will be called about the middle of May, to act upon such propositions as may be submitted.

District Politics.

Registration for voting for Territorial officers here closed yesterday. The registration is 17,647, of which 10,747 are white and 10,774 colored, leaving a white majority of 6,973. This falls short about 2,000 of the registration of last year, when the majority of the white voters has perceptibly increased. The Republicans claim that with these figures they can elect Grant by about 1,500 majority. The same claim is made also by the Democratic and Conservative party, and they are of opinion that Morrick will get about the majority. There is much political gossip among clerks who have been compelled to register here for want of losing their position.

Southern Ohio Supervisorship.

There are already many candidates for the supervisor's place made vacant by the late appointment of Gen. Cowen. The chances, however, appear to be that the Southern District of Ohio will be added to the northern for the purpose of making one large enough to engage a part of the same time of Hon. Joseph Bowyer, the present Supervisor of the Northern District and part of Indiana.

The Toledo Offices.

The result of the contest over the Toledo offices appears to be that no attention will be paid to the recommendation of Dr. Peck for the removal of the assessor and collector, and that the present postmaster will hold over till the next session of Congress.

Commissioner Sargeant, so long in charge of the Customs Bureau, will shortly give place to Ex-Secretary Bartley, of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hoar a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Representative Hoar, of Massachusetts, is understood by his friends to be in training for the Governorship of his State. He will soon go to labor reform as one of his best cards.

The Anniversary of Emancipation

in this district will be celebrated here on Monday next. All the prominent colored men of the city will participate.

The President Seeks Relief in Flight.

The President has been so constantly beset with Republican delegations from this city, protesting against a number of his late appointments in the Customs service, that yesterday, in order to get some relief from the infliction, he started off for a ride's drive at a very early hour.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proposed Triumphal Entry of the German Army into Berlin.

BERLIN, April 15.—No date has yet been fixed for the triumphal entry of the German army into this capital, but is generally believed that the long looked for event will occur during the months of May or June.

Prince Frederick Charles.

LONDON, April 15.—Prince Frederick Charles will in May leave his post as commander of the German forces in France for a visit to Berlin.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 15.—The steamship Queen touched at Queenstown, and the North America at Moville yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 15, 9:30 A. M.—Consols 93; Bonds steady; 5-20s of '65, 90½; do '67, 90; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89¾.

Refined petroleum 14½@14¾d.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Pork 72s 6d. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 54s 6d. Cheese 69s.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 2:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer continues to fall on the Pacific coast, with brisk northwest winds and threatening weather. The storm which on Saturday evening was in Southern Georgia, and was severest from South Carolina to Florida, has passed northward into the Gulf Stream. Heavy rains, with high winds, were experienced on a small portion of the coast, which is now followed by clear weather and cold. The partly cloudy weather has been experienced in the Eastern States, with light rains on the coast, and in the northeastern winds with threatening weather on the Upper Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Monday clear or clearing-up weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast; partially cloudy weather with possibly rain in the Gulf States, on the gulf. It is probable that a storm will be experienced on the Pacific coast on Monday.

FIRES.

Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 16.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the second story of the building occupied by Reiger & Rogers's steam bakery and wholesale and retail confectionery, resulting in the loss of about $20,000. Loss on building about $5,000; insurance on building $3,000. Loss $17,000. The second and third stories were almost completely filled with stock, candies, etc., which were almost totally destroyed.

LATER.—About seven o'clock this evening a fire broke out at 84 Main street, in the rear of the grocery store by D. H. Smith, resulting in the loss on stock of about $20,000; insured for $12,000. Price and Reed's boot and shoe store, adjoining on the west, stock badly damaged by water and removal; also, Price & Hollis's drug store adjoining on the east; loss on book stock and McCarthy's wholesale and retail hat and cap store, were more or less damaged by water, and almost all covered by insurance. The building on the building is heavy; covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

New York City.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A fire occurred this morning at No. 20 Cliff street, occupied in part by Pennington & Wright, importers of cuffs, &c. Damage $20,000; insured for $20,000. Straw, split wood and half burned candles were found in the cellar. George W. Nairy, a silent partner of the firm, has been arrested on suspicion of arson. The first floor was occupied by Jersey & Co., Leonard & Co., and Hall & Co.; insured. The building was but little damaged.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The saw mill of Parker & Anderson, corner of First and Salisbury streets, St. Louis, was burned early yesterday morning. Loss $20,000 to $25,000; partly insured.

Chas. W. Woodley and J. C. Fiedeitzer, two prominent Democratic politicians of Cincinnati, had an altercation Saturday morning, growing out of the election fund used in the recent campaign in the Fourth ward, which Fiedeitzer had in charge, and at last in Woodley drawing a pistol, Fiedeitzer, it seems, began the controversy, though he did not shoot, says he drew the pistol on account of the pale face action of the crowd about him. He says he had the pistol because he was afraid of personal violence, and would rather it had not been about his person at the time of the occurrence. Neither party sustained serious injuries.

A convention of delegates from College Boat Clubs was held at Springfield, Massachusetts, Saturday, and a National Rowing Association of American Colleges was formed. C. C. Luther, of Brown University, was chosen President, F. P. Wood, of Bowdoin College, Secretary, and A. R. Mooney, of Amherst College, Treasurer. A National College regatta will be rowed in the fall of 1872, and any college club may enter by joining the Association and depositing $100. Harvard, Yale, Bowdoin, Maine, of their intention to enter before the second Monday in May.

A. T. Dwight, of Chicago, a lumber merchant, died at a hotel in Springfield, Massachusetts, Saturday night, of congestion of the brain. He was fifty years old and had been sick only a few days.

REVOLUTION.

Successive Assaults on Fort Issy.

The Versaillists Beaten Back.

Attack on the Government Forces at Neuilly.

Four Hundred Prisoners Taken.

The Engagement Continued During Night.

The Versailles Troops Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING, April 16.—The Communists report that fort D'Issy repulsed successive assaults of Versaillists on Friday and Saturday, with severe losses to the latter. General Dombrowski attacked the government forces at Neuilly yesterday, and it is claimed took one hundred prisoners. The engagement continued throughout the night. Two bulletins on the fall of Tuesdieres have opened fire on Fort Vanves, which is replying with vigor. General Dombrowski enforces strict discipline among the National Guards, and in doing much to render all branches of the military service more efficient.

The Other Side of the Story.

LONDON, April 16.—Evening.—Dispatches from Versailles report that the Insurgents took six prisoners yesterday, and declare that no important military events have taken place. They say the Insurgents in the forts waste their ammunition by firing at night to no purpose. On Saturday night, although they kept up a continual cannonading, only one Versaillist was wounded.

Erection of Powerful Barricades—Arrest of Manufacturers.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the erection of a powerful barricade has been begun in the Place Vendome, and a twelve-pounder is already mounted. The barricades on Rue Castiglione have been strengthened.

The state carriages of Prince Murat and Marshal Canrobert have been seized. The cure of St. Roche has been arrested. Vendors of arms in the Rue du Commerce took an inventory of all the effects of Count Jaffe have escaped. The National Guard advanced yesterday from Bois des Colombes to within the Seine to Asnerière, intending to take the troops at Courbevoie in the rear. They were met near Colombes and forced to retreat, with the loss of many prisoners. The regulars still hold the bridge Neuilly. Valerien replies to Paris batteries and has several shells into Passy and Auteuilly.

The Prussians have occupied Stonen, near St. Denis.

In quartier du Triomphe a number of manufacturers have been arrested by the Commune's police. Their establishments are closed, in order to enforce the decree to join the National Guard.

The price of fresh meat is much doubled and preserved meat is difficult to obtain.

A well known banking house has offered to purchase the column in Place Vendome and to transport it to Central Park.

ROCHESTER PA.

Body of the Drowned Boy Galbraith Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 16, 1871.

The missing body of one of the Galbraith twin brothers, who were drowned in Pittsburgh about the middle of March, was found in the Ohio river at this place yesterday, and Coroner Lindsey was notified yesterday afternoon. The body of the other one was found near here a week ago.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Twelve gentlemen, who style themselves the Liberal Republican Executive Committee of St. Louis, publish an address in which they explain the occasion of the existence of the committee and the position of the movement in which they are engaged, and declare that they soon as the position and policy of the convention is known the following platform:

First, A democratic ballot-box, equality of citizenship and universal suffrage, local self-government; that the executive shall not invade the legislative, nor that either of the two shall usurp the province of the judiciary.

Second, Supremacy of the civil power.

Third, We condemn President Grant's course in the removal of Sheridan and Sickles from command in a violation of the Constitution, which vests the law making power in Congress.

Fourth, We are opposed to all enactments whereby it is put within the discretion of the President to declare martial law or suspend the writ of personal liberty, or even in any way to change the form or violation of the Constitution in substituting the will of the President for the written law of the land.

Fifth, We are opposed to any tariff which is intended to foster any one or other class of industry, and think that one class should not be taxed for another, and maintain that all taxes should be levied with the sole intent to secure the needed revenue with the least possible burden upon the people.

Sixth, Believing that the time has come when the condition of our country warrants the resumption of specie payment, we favor a speedy return to the gold and silver currency, and to that end we favor any effort to connect the present generation to pay the principal and interest of the public debt in conversion of our Union, believing that as future generations we will as the present derive the benefit therefrom, they should bear their proportion of the expense.

Seventh, Reform in appointments to the civil service; that personal qualifications and intrinsic merit shall be the standard, and not executive favoritism.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1871.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An unknown man was found insensible on the sidewalk, near the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Twenty-sixth street, last night, and died while being removed to the West Thirtieth street police station. A valise was found in his possession, marked George Bradley, Isabella county, Mich.

THE BORROWING AND BUILDING PHASE

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have often remarked how curious it is that sensible people will delve in opinion upon the plainest of subjects. Thus, in the present case, I have noticed over the passage of what I supposed to be the most sensible law of the session, to prevent school directors who are ambitious to shine in the way of costly edifices, from rushing to Harrisburg for the privilege of mortgaging the property of their constituents in any extent they may think proper to suggest, and compel them to go into the Courts of Issue where their constituents can have a hearing as well as themselves; that the people have not added to their confidence in their legislature, while the most stringent upon individual folly was not only necessary for the protection of the people, but equally necessary for the maintenance and preservation of a good character which was otherwise so likely to be run into the ground. And in another name as that of the signature of "Common Schools," denouncing the act as an obstruction to all progress, and expressing the hope that the Governor will put his foot on it without delay.

This correspondent thinks that a mortgage of only five per cent. upon the assessed value of the whole district is but a "sorry pittance to provide school accommodations for our children," although that assessed value is, perhaps, perhaps, as fifteen thousand dollars in our very small school districts—which is just about five times as much as the cost of any academy in which the generation now passing away has been enabled to acquire its education, and which, however, is now deemed by the inside furniture that people looked for, while the houses themselves were just as comfortable as at the present time. Now the rule is reversed—all the inside furniture that is nothing is left, as was well observed by a speaker at a recent meeting held to urge the *interior* equipments, which might so well be used in aid of the growing mind. Man is said to be a building animal, and it is no doubt a pleasant thing for a school director to see a fine building rise up under his auspices, even though it be at his own expense, to display his architectural skill at the expense of other people, and may hap to have his own name hidden away in a *corner stone* for an admiring posterity. I greatly fear your correspondent has misdated his letter, and of the prevailing epidemic without reflecting perhaps that the way to make a good system odious is to convert it into a matter of parade, and make it only a burthen to the people, as it need not be, under any sort of common sense management.

He thinks, too, that the condition of assent on the part of the majority in value of the property holders, as required by the law, is unjust, and that in very few districts in which this consent could be obtained would there be found the energy and public spirit by holders both ought to be disregarded, and that in the opinion of the Court, a new school building might be supported by a majority.

It is assumed, therefore, that the men who are to meet this petition in the end will, as a general thing, object to it, whether they do or not, because they do not think the money is wanted, or because they believe that it will be unwisely spent. It is possible, perhaps, that every man dislikes to have a permanent incumbrance fixed upon his property. In either case the objection would seem to be a reasonable one; but then they and the people both must be accustomed by a superior will sooner or later to one or another of them want, upon the ground of a supposition necessity, which the only proper judges refuse to credit or deny.

It seems to be forgotten, however, that the general system, as it has been administered from the beginning, makes ample provision for regular school house accommodations, under the large powers of taxation already vested in the Boards for any purpose they year to year, while this is a proposition to anticipate the annual assessments for extra outlays, by imposing a permanent mortgage upon the property held, from which the men who urge it may in many instances relieve themselves by merely moving from one district to another. Hence, the prevalent aim of the people to limit pretentious school houses, where poor work and poor exchanges for high priced, showy ornamentations substituted for real needs, that has led to the multiplication of laws to authorize increases to meet their fitful pleasures.

There may be objections possibly to some of the details of this law; but any system is better than a system of no system at all. The people are at heart, a legislator feels himself at liberty to confer a power to borrow three thousand dollars, when the whole number of School Directors actually wants or ought to have.

I think it most that the Governor will testify his friendship for the common school system by approving this bill, and thus helping to correct its devious tendencies, for the more speedy and effectual healing the errors of the law, if any, to be prevent and grounded upon a full experience of the workings amongst the people.

PHILIPPA SCHMIDT.

Life in New Orleans.

A citizen of Chicago, now in New Orleans, detained there on business, writes to a friend in the former city as follows:

I am very tired of New Orleans, although the weather, in comparison with what I usually in in Chicago at this season of the year, is delightful. I find it long to get back to the society of old friends and Chicago associations. Even the regular daily murder in St. Charles street has lost its exciting feature, and I scarcely take the trouble to inquire for the particulars, or the cause of the affair. Five men have been murdered within a fort, night, while any number have been wounded more or less dangerously. Stannards at most of the killing scrapes have originated in gambling operations, and four out of the five murdered men were gamblers. Consequently I have had but little excitement time been aroused. "Served him right" is the general expression, and "more all the better." Only last night a man was killed in a saloon here. Only last evening a gambler was killed and wounded in a gambling saloon, and the chapter of murders and shootings among the pedestrians is broken in pieces of safety and comfort. Yesterday afternoon, on the St. Charles balcony—to take back of four desperate villains, armed with revolvers, attempted to rob a man in open street in front of a crowded car. Such a thing is a common occurrence in New Orleans, and as deadly street encounters are quite frequent, and as deadly street encounters are quite frequent, and as deadly street encounters are quite frequent